Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794, the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

50X1-HUM

S-E-C R-E-T

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Pronit Chemical Works at Pionki

REPORT

DATE DISTR. 13 APR 1962

NO. PAGES 1

50X1-HUM

REFERENCES RD

DATE OF INFO.

PLACE & DATE ACQ.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

50X1-HUM

reports on the Pronit Chemical Works at Pionki, Poland:

a. Report on the location of the Pronit Chemical Works, including a sketch.

b. Report on the AA defense of the plant, including a sketch.

c. Report on the organization and production of the Pronit Chemical Works.

50X1-HUM

5
4
3
2
1

S-E-C-R E-T

50X1-HUM

STATE	x	ARMY	x	NAVY	x	AIR	x	NSA	x	OCR		DIA	x		

(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#".)

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

50X1 HUM

SECRET

SECRET

P O L A N D

Economic/Military

"PRONIT" Chemical plant at PIONKI near KOZIENICE

1. Location

The chemical works "PRONIT" at PIONKY are on the East side of theRADOM - PIONKI - DEBLIN railway line, extending about 3 km. along the track from the main station at PIONKI as far as the railway halt at JEDLNIA KOSCIELNA. The new housing estate for the factory, LESNA, is North of the factory complex, on the Southern outskirts of the village of TADEUSZOW. The entire factory complex is surrounded by a wire fence and various sections are also fenced in.

2. Layout of the factory (see sketch)

1) Railway track branching off from the RADOM - DEBLIN line at PIONKI main station and dividing into several tracks leading to various sections. During 1962 another track was to be laid, connecting with a sector of the JEDLNIA KOSCIELNA - RADOM line, and encircling the factory to join the main track and speed up transport, which is held up at present because the track from PIONKI main station is single line only.

2) Gate No. 1, next to the old factory housing estate, "Kolonia" close to the main management building.

3) Management. in a one-storeyed E-shaped building about 60 m. long.

4) Central laboratory, opposite (3)

50X1-HUM

5) Atomic shelter - TOPL - for the factory management, built in 1955-7, South of (4), and equipped with air conditioning and telecommunication apparatus for maintaining contact throughout the factory inthe event of war.

6) MONTOERG factory complex, close to the PRONIT Works, but not part of it, although the railway track to section A passes through (6); various types of chemical apparatus are made here.

7) Department A, at the NE corner of the factory area, East of (6); it concentrates on production of nitro-cellulose with melamine as a cover line. The FEROMITE department (7a) is a subsection and new installations have been put up in the old silo area (7b).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

50X1-HUM
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

8) Central department, consisting of the original power plant, 40 x 20 m., also known as section E, and some auxiliary workshops, known as section M (mechanical).

9) Department D (sal ammoniac), where the nitro-glycerine production was originally carried on; production is to start in 1962, making explosives for mining purposes. This is the most modern part of the factory.

10) Department G, where nitrocellulose is the main product. A new section of this department now makes ether for medical purposes (10a), and the department has its own power plant (10b).

11) Research institute, consisting of one L-shaped two-storeyed building and a bunker for testing mixtures (11b). Experiments on rocket ammunition have been in progress since 1960.

12) Department K, for production of rapidly igniting and black powder, next to the ballistics station

13) Ballistics station, at theSouth corner of the factory, consisting of a ground-floor building with its own protecting rampart, where tests are carried out on explosives.

14) Department L, making sporting ammunition.

15) Timber section for storing wood and other materials for production.

16) Department V, a group of storage installations, laboratories, and workshops, which, except for the despatching section, are not all in full use.

17) Store for additional materials, adjoining (7), and with a saw mill (17a) next to it.

18) Three storage buildings next to gate No. 4

19) Gate No. 2, at JEDLNIA KOSCIELNA station

20) Gate No. 3, on the road to TADEUSZOW

21) Gate No. 4, on the road to BELACZACZKI

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

SECRET

50X1-HUM

P O L A N D

Military/Air

Preparations for defence against air attack of "PRONIT" chemical plant at PIONKI

1. General background

a) The chemical plant known as "PRONIT" PIONKI-KOZIENICE, a fairly old factory, is on the DEMBLIN - RADOM railway line, near PIONKI. It belongs to the Polish armament factories group and makes explosives such as nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, dynamite, gun powder, etc, in addition to its civilian production.

b) Various preparations for air defence of the factory, which is about 3 km. long, were carried out before 1956, when the main atomic shelter was built in the Northern part of the factory area, approximately level with PIONKI West station, 150 - 200 m. East of the railway line. In the event of war, the work of the factory will be directed entirely from this shelter.

c) Some preparation was also made for selecting suitable sites for A/A positions, and in the second half of 1959 and early 1960 a group of officers surveyed the terrain round the factory. At one of these sites they remained for a week and some ground - levelling was carried out, about 5 km. East of the PRONIT plant.

2. Location (see sketch map)

The site selected for the A/A position is on rising ground a ZYTKOWICE railway halt, about 7 km. along the RADOM - DEMBLIN line from GARBATKA station in the direction of PIONKI. The site is ontne North side of the line, with a brickworks opposite on the South side.

3. Description of site

a) When the survey work was carried out on this site, some marked stakes were driven into the ground and these still remain

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

there. The site is marked down for an A/A gun position, but this will only be set up in the event of war.

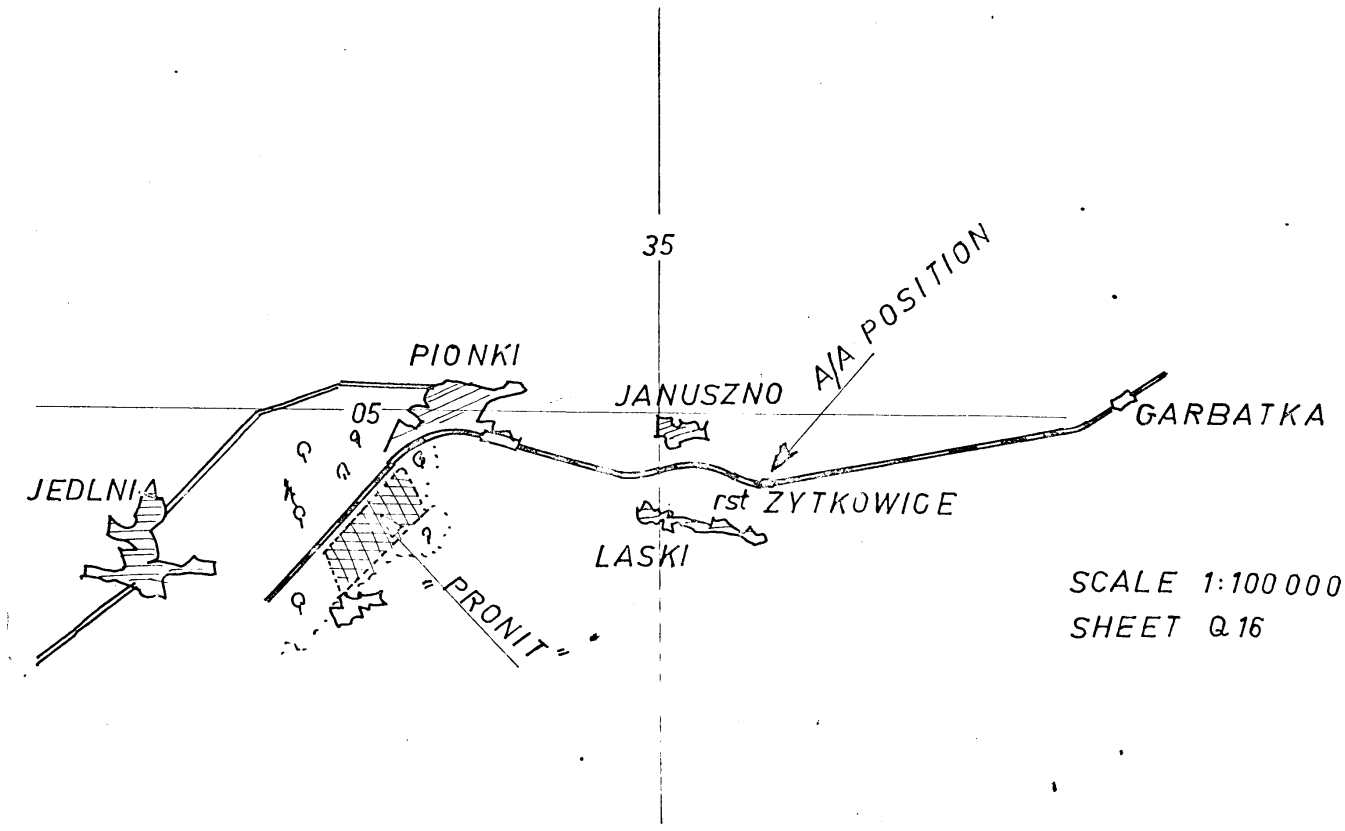
b) During A/A defence training, and when plans were published to employ 10,000 people in the event of war - the present number is about 2,500 - the factory management was informed that the A/A defence of the factory would consist of guided A/A missiles.

c) The pretext used to cover up the survey operations in the ZYTKOWICE area was extension of the brickworks opposite the site.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

50X1-HUM



SECRET

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

SECRET

[redacted] 50X1-HUM

P O L A N D

Economic

Organisation and production of "PRONIT" chemical works at PIONKI, near KOZIENICE

1. History of the factory

a) The PRONIT chemical works at PIONKI, near KOZIENICE (Zakłady chemiczne PRONIT - PIONKY) originated from a factory - complex manufacturing explosives, which was built before 1938, with the help of French equipment. During the war, it was enlarged by the Germans, and made various types of explosive. When the Germans retreated they partially dismantled the works and the remainder of the equipment was [illegible] taken away by the Russians. The premises, however, had not been seriously damaged, and in 1947 production started again, this time making powder for shotguns. This line has continued to run in the section known as "L", and the factory is sometimes known as the "FAM" works (Fabrika amuniciji myśliwskiej - sports gun ammunition factory).

b) Some of the equipment which had been taken away was gradually returned from the U.S.S.R. and from Germany, and with this, and production from a special factory in Cracow, together with measuring instruments of the type known as "Interforemetri" [redacted] 50X1-HUM production of nitrocellulose, nitroglycerine solids, gunpowder, and some subsidiary lines for civilian purposes intended to camouflage the armaments production was progressively introduced at the factory. The factory now employs 2,500 workers, of whom 30% are women. The premises have been continually enlarged since 1952 and now cover a distance of 4 km. In addition to modernisation of existing premises, construction has begun of a new installation known as section D ("Zaloczo-amonowe") for making dynamite for mining purposes.

c) New railway tracks have been laid encircling the factory, bringing materials from one direction, and taking away products on another track. A new method of settling the water supply problem to avoid the earlier shortage has been found, although the planned canal has not yet been built, and a housing estate is under construction.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

2. Production

(i) Section "A"

a) This section concentrates on production of nitrocellulose and the average production rate is 10 tons in 24 hours. The cellulose is supplied from the NIEDOMICE paper mills and linters from abroad. Tests have been carried out on cellulose from China, but this was of such poor quality that further processing was abandoned. Nitroglycerine solids are sent to the munition works at KRAJOWICE, near RZESZOW for further processing.

b) The cover production line for section "A" is the sub-section known as "Plast", making solid melamine, which is processed for production of ashpans, milk cartons, combs, and imitation mother of pearl and celluloid for fancy goods, dolls, etc.

c) Section "A" is in substance the original old installation consisting of 50 buildings and employing about 800 workers. Filters have recently been installed to catch the fumes from the nitrogen ferment, emanating during nitration. The section has its own boiler-house, but this is held in reserve, steam being supplied at present from the central boiler.

d) Up to 1961, the head of the section was Ing. KUCHARSKI, [redacted] he has however been lent to East Germany, both to acquire experience and to help out there in the shortage of technicians in this field. 50X1-HUM

(ii) Section "G"

a) Section "G" is at present the largest, with about 80 separate installations, employing about 700 workers. It concentrates on production of nitrocellulose with ether and alcohol, using diphellamine as a stabiliser, so that it does not disintegrate. The final product is nitrocellulose powder for artillery weapons and small arms, and the production rate is 2 tons in 24 hours.

b) The nitrocellulose powder is processed in workshops known as "NIL","WOLGA" and "WISLA", according to type, the last one making powder for rifles. The powder was originally manufactured in cylindrical form and coloured yellow, green or black according to use. In 1961, however, the powder began to be moulded into spherical form on the Russian pattern, which is supposed to have improved properties. It is then despatched to munitions factories at DWORY, STAWY, near DEMBLIN, etc.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Direct shipments have also been made abroad [redacted] 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

c) By-products in the production of nitrocellulose which are processed for the civilian sector include ethers, for which new rectifying plant has recently been built, butanol, ethyl, octanes, glycocel, glue and various gums (dextrine), linoleum and rubber dolls.

d) In 1961 new apparatus was completed for diffuse soaking (to obtain alcohol) and modifications were made in the Butanol section. A new drying method was introduced, as well as a new drainage system for the whole of section G. Fire-fighting apparatus and new roads have been built and the moulding shop reconstructed, with two new MOIS type presses. A new cutting plant supplied by Krupps from Germany has also been put into operation.

e) Difficulties are still being encountered with the acid ferment, and a failure in shellac deliveries would seriously threaten production. Some of the new equipment supplied from Cracow has been faulty, and in some branches, therefore, production is still concentrated in the original equipment, which is indeed out of date, but has been tested.

f) Waste material of second-grade quality goes to section "L" for makingshot gun ammunition.

g) Up to 1961 the head of the section was Zbygniew SZELEMBAUM M.S., but he was then relieved of his post and replaced by Ing. Stanislaw PACEK [redacted] The head of the special production section - i.e. explosives - is KASPERCZYK, fnu [redacted] 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM

[redacted]

(iii) Section "D" - sal ammoniac

This is to be a completely new section, and is now under construction. It is very modern in style, consisting of a number of installations surrounded by a rampart, with concrete roads and some railway tracks. Production is to start in 1962 and is officially intended to be dynamite for the mines, but the size of the installation points rather to possible extensive expansion of nitrocellulose and explosives for military purposes in the event of war.

(iv) Section "L" - known as "FAM"

This was the first section of the PRONIT works to start production again in 1947, making shotgun powder. The printing

SECRET CONTROL

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

section for thewhole factory is part of this department.

(v) Section "K"

This section makes black powder and rapid-detonating powder for alder wood primers.

(vi) Section "E"

This is the power plant, a steam power plant which has been partly reconstructed and its capacity increased by delivery of a generator [redacted] 50X1-HUM

(vii) Section "M"

This section consists of the machine shops for turning and accessory processing. They can repair their own equipment and also make some of the equipment required by the factory.

[redacted]

(viii) Section "V" 50X1-HUM

This is a group of laboratories, with the transport section and storage administration and despatch. In recent years a number of new storage buildings have been erected, which are not yet required for use.

(ix) Ballistics station

The station is used for testing explosives, for which the factory has its own firing range. It is mainly used for determining the properties of materials and tests munitions up to 152 mm. calibre. The tests are carried out by the army which has a group of about 20 officers in the factory.

(x) Research institute

Since 1960 the institute has concentrated on testing rocket ammunition - fuels, and a special bunker has been built for firing the mixtures to be tested.

3. Some general data

(i) The present production capacity is rather small, and could be greatly increased with the actual equipment, which is however constantly being enlarged and improved. In the event of war a labour force of 10,000 is estimated, as against the present 2,500, and this would then be accommodated in the PIONKY-LESNE housing estate, which is constantly growing. With the new buildings, atomic shelters are also being built. 50X1-HUM

(ii) The factory manager, Stanislaw MICHALIK, M.S. [redacted] tries to boost the popularity of the factory with the general public, pointing to the civilian 50X1-HUM

SECRET CONTROL

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

50X1-HUM

production which acts as cover for the factory's real function as a powder works. The 20 army officers there wear uniform as little as possible, to conceal the existence of the military section and of military controls in the factory.

(iii) Apart from deliveries to the army, some have been made abroad in the last five years with some attempt at secrecy, camouflaging them as dolls, in large crates with a layer of dolls on top.

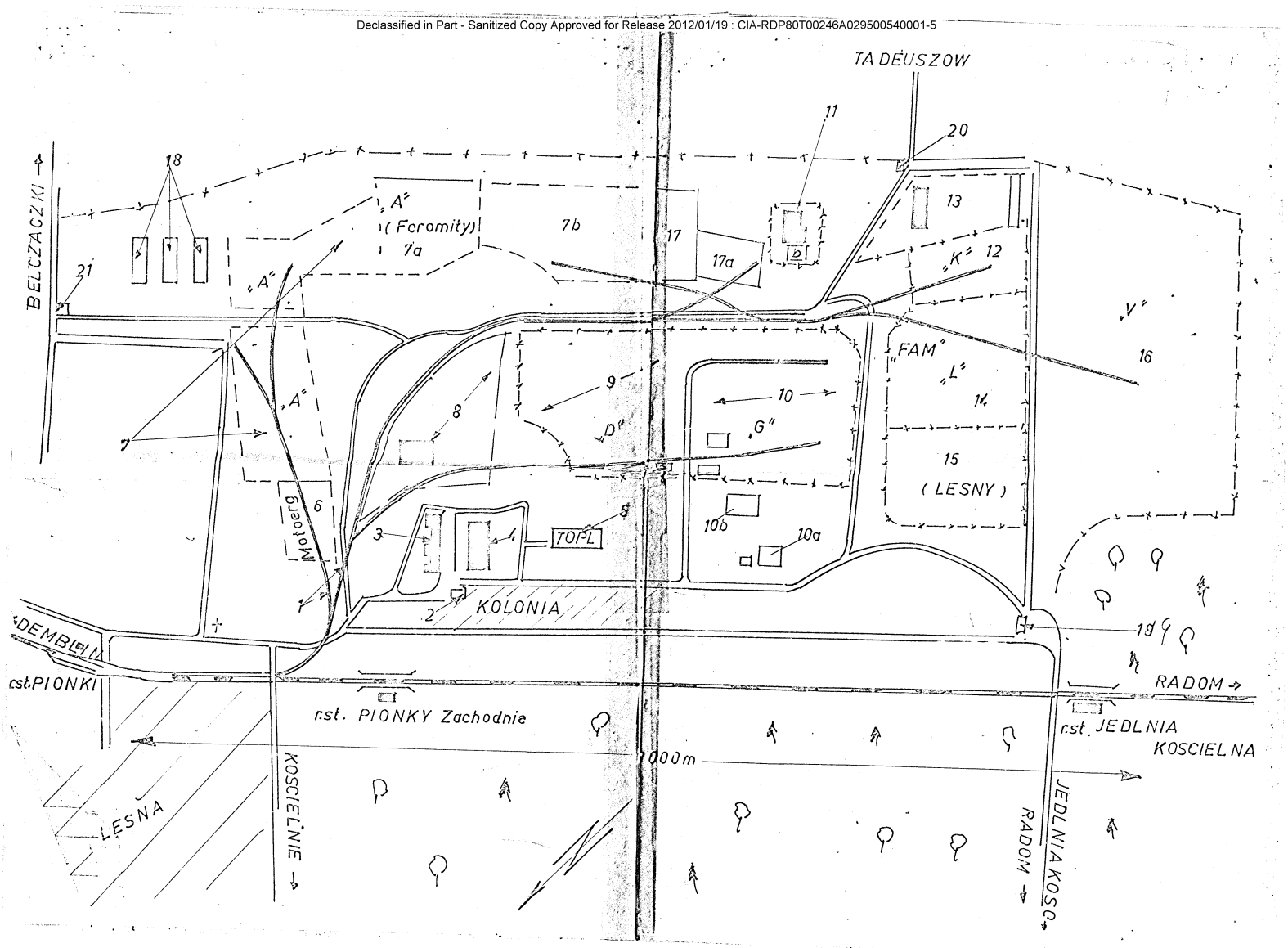
50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5



Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/01/19 : CIA-RDP80T00246A029500540001-5